ent the Minister of Finance from assisting the moon of M. Hager with all his might; but one of those were left in a minority of 143 The next day a Cabinet council was beld, and the it was that they proceeded in corpore to the King and their resignation at the feet of his Majesty.

The impolicy of this act is as obvious as the want of inotice displayed by the ministry in committing it, as representatives of the people are dismissed for no her reason that because they want to make use of their matitutional right of control over the government exacilture—a right which no one assorted more decidedly can the present Minister of Finance and his colleagues after their accession to power. Nothing can be planer, corefore, than that the unancial administration of the overnment will not bear investigation; and as this is a cention that touches every one's interests, to appeal to accountry on it is like courting defeat. Notwithstandig the influence that may and will be exerted by the government officials, all or nearly all the mention of the opposition are sure to be reseated, and at the next meeting of the Legislature entity, and a sure of the constitution, according to section 51 of the constitution, that they place at lakes by the 11th of June, ministers the last that we will either have to modify their policy or dissolve the House a second time. In the latter event,

in political affairs that the Emperor intends to pay a visit d that he will have a rendezvous there with Napoleon III. That three such great monarchs do not most merely for purposes of courtesy or friendship can hardly be doubted; but opinious differ widely as to the real motive of their interview. According to some it is the italian question that will be the chief subject of discussion, Napoleon wishing to overcome the objections Russia and Prussia to the recognition of the king form of Italy, and, perhaps, to discover what chance there is o their conniving at his designs upon Sardinia. Others are of opinion that the Eastern question will be again brought on the taple, and that Napoleon will come forward with the cession of Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Austria in exchange for Venice, which might be ren-fered palatable to Russia by France and England cousenting to a revision of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris in respect to the navigation of the Black Sea. A third version makes the affairs of Poland the subject of the proposed interview; but this is quite unlikely, as asither Russia nor Prussia would allow the interference of France in their domestic concerns, particularly at a moment when they have almost aucceeded in putting down the agitation that had seized upon their Polish subjects. By the last advices from Warnaw perfect tranquillity continued to reign in the sity; and, thanks to the new archbishop, the popular Mervescence had subsided so completely that even the anniversary of the 25th of February passed over without

governments who possess territory on Amarican soil must look with considerable apprehension upon the progress made by the Americans in the art of war, with the prospect before them that the experience acquired in domestic strife will be made available are long against foreign enemies."

The appointment of Mr. Cameron has been well received bees, and our Court are highly gratified with the flattering terms in which Mr. Lincoln speaks of Russia in his letter to the new Minister.

The headid contains a series of articles, statistics of the Russian army since the accession of Nicholas Pauloviich, by which it appears that during the four years of the late Oriental war the losses of our army were as follows:—Killed in battle in 1855, 23,547 (723 officers); in 1854, 8,065 (235 officers); in 1855, 23,547 (723 officers); in 1856, 23,547 (723 officers) in 1856, 23,547 (723 officers) in 1856, 23,100 (848 officers). Sum total, 4,100 officers and 287,930 rank and file. As the average mortality in the army during the three praceining years was some 40,000 annually, it follows that the last war cost us no less than 180,000 mee, to which must be added the militia, of whom about 70,000 were either siain at Sobastopol or died in the hospitals.

More of His Lies-His Sympathies with the South.

[Special correspondence of the London Times.]

Washeston, March 1, 1862.

Well, we are not engaged in civil war in England, and we cannot judge very well what we might do if we were otherwise there are things being done here which might be criticised.

Be criticised.

Ressert on the expension of troops going on from Washington to Baltimore and Harper's Ferry, the news of which would animate the North and strengthen them very materially; but it is maken problishes to say a word about it leat the news should reach the enemy. And does any one believe the enemy don't know of it quite as well as if all the news were published? Why, Maryland is full of secessionists; Baltimore is, perhaps, as full of Confecture as Nashville was. By whatever means the newspaper intelligence could have been conveyed to their friends can also be carried the results of eyesight and hearing. So fearful are the authorities of the animosity of their opponents that they do not venture to Isave a furlong of the railway unguarded. As I came down the line this evening there were heavy trains filled with soldiers moving to Baltimore, and at the station others were drawn up crammed with men. Caissons and artillory were shunted in the sidings. All the way to Washington, in addition to the numerous small pickets posted with blazing watchfires in front of their tents, pairols were moving up and down, and a chain of sentries was established to prevent any evil minded secessionist from medding with the rails.

A gunss at the Karaning of McKillan's movements. The concentration of troops from Baltimore towards.

General McCislan is apparently about to try the dangerous game of combined movements of the Confederates, who must naturally feel that their record for a defensive statute have ceased with the menncing advance of their enemy. It is to the oracit of the federal General that he has obtained with constancy, and, so far as I can tell, without irritation, though not without pain, the attacks of all kinds which have been directed against him by the press and by politicians. He knows full well they will be quite ready to hurrah after the observative wholes of their quondam. Young Napoleon," (when they now describe as a sort of a cross between Vitelium and Heliognahus) the moment he wins a victory, and to about out, "There I we always said so." It is insimilated that he is hearing, and the last preverted by democratic doctrines; it is declared that he should have "hurled his legions" here, there and every where, as if they were ordicate balls, and his accusers have been free with tongue and pen. Should he fail now he is he ordicate. If he succeed, none can fix bounds to the extent of his future carser; certainly not to the praise and honer to be bestewed upon bim. There are people who repeat that the new Becretary of War, Mr. Stanton, is not satisfied with General McCislian. His despatches, indeed, have given color to the statement by their curlous phrassology and by certain insenders and that there is no foundation for these stories. The popular impression has been produced the other way, and it was in order to rectify it that some friend of the General placed words in Mr. Stanton's mouth in praise of the commander of the Potomac in the report of proceedings at a meeting between him and the railway managers, which were repudiated by the Secretary and have given rise to comment and correspondence in the New York paper.

wars in Europe. There is a railway from Columbus, which is on the left bank of the Ministippi, below Cairo, to Mem his, whence there are railroad communications with the whole of the Southern and Western States; but the Confederates were exposed to complete insultion by the recent successes of their enemy on their flank and rear on the Cumberland and Tannessee rivers.

A PROPUREY ABOUT BLANK NO. 10. Which here is a considered with the time of the fellips back on "island No. 10." which here above Memphis, in the Mississippi. If they do, a does of Dahigeon abot and mortar shells will but induce them to repeat the capitulation of Donelson. There was a strongly situated intrenched camp on the bluffs, some hours' journey above Memphis, when I was there, where they could better make a stand, but their river positions are exposed to be taken in reverse, and they will not like to put themselves under two firsa.

RUSSELL'S OFINION OF OUR GUNDALTS.

The Mississippi expedition is now moving down the river, and the land forces are said to be in motion also, nor do the federals hesitate to express their convictions that they will be in New Orleans in a very short time after they have overcome the resistance to be expected near Memphis. That city was poorly defended by parapets of cotton bales and some heavy batteries when I was there, and any attempt to protect it would lead to the destruction of the place by the fire of the tron-plated gunboats. These latter are considered to be a great success. Froot's flagship was struck sixty-one times at Lonelson, and the tron mail saffored little, though the woodwork was knocked to pleces.

Foot's flagship was struck sixty-one times at Lonelson, and the fron mail sufficient little, though the woodwork was knocked to pieces.

Was trike structs this six of the occupation of Murrassandar the struck of the flagship forces at Murriessborough is most important, if true, but granking that there is a railroad from Nashville, which has fellon into the hands of the federals, to that place, it must be by virtue of great strategical and marching powers that General Buell has get round his enemy so completely as to be able to demand his unconditional surronder. Undoubtedly, the possession of that place would be a heavy blow to the confederates. It would apparently throw the whole of the railroad into their hands down to the junction with the Memphus line, cutting off communication with Viginia, North Carolina and the Eastern slave States, except by a most circuitous route. It is not easy to parceive how Beautegard, who is down with them, can extricate the confederates if these reports be correct. He has a formidable adversary in Buell. The surrender of Mashville was a military necessity, but it he federal generals had lain on their arms after their defeats, they might have given their enemy some trouble. The negroes are said to have followed their masters. The heavy not gained by changing them in other parts of the from Port Royal and the coast of North Carolina of their mondidion continue to be unfavorable. I am not propared to accept the Murirecaborough story, but the telegram will set it right or wrong before the Boston steamer sails.

**Royal and the coast of North Carolina of their mondidion continue to be unfavorable. I am not propared to accept the Murirecaborough story, but the telegram will set it right or wrong before the Boston steamer sails.

**Royal Carolina and the coast of North Carolina of their confederate government is by no means propared to yield Tenneasee. It is true Nashville has goin, and the Tennessee river is almost theirs; but the Confederate government has called out twenty-two regim

men and children, and that they are ready to break contonments at a short notice.

PRAISE OF JEST, DAVIS AND THE TENADEST OF THE SERVE.

cantonnents at a short hotice.

Taxan of Jayr. Davin And The Texacert of tax assess.

By this time Mr. Jefferson Davis' Message has been received in England. The federals see in his frank confession of "serious disasters" an expression of despondency as to the nitimate result of the atruggle, but there is to the neutral sysmo such meaning in the celm admissions, which are rather made the bases of a more stream our poly and vigorous resistance. And in his determination he is well supported by the "so called" Genate of the "so called" Genetic at the government would entertain no proposition for peace founded on the actusion from the confederate States, which on last fruraday passes a resolution that the government would entertain no proposition for peace founded on the actusion from the confederacy of any of their Stafes, and pledging themselves to continue the war till the invading enemy should be entirely expelled from their territories. This is the best answer which can be given to the rumors that propossis to treat had come in from Mr. Davis, and this measure will effectually out the greund from under the feet of the democrate of the North, who have been dreaming of a Peace, Convention and of a reconstruction of the Union on they a best terrocause. Extracts from the Southern journals, which are made here to prove the straits to which the Confederate are worthy of the highest—let us not say a better mode of the continuence. Their soldiers are ill clad and badly armed. They are not well fed; and as to the state of supplies read this:

Gold commanded a premium of 40 to 50 per cent, and silver So to 40 per cent, in Reinmond on the 28th of February. Whiskey was worth 32 agains for amon, and 34 for choice frames. Butternood warket commanded \$15 a barral.

However, the dollars are in paper during yet, though

other section of the State of Pebruary passed over which the proprietary of the State of Pebruary passed over which the state of sings would be raised on the late of Aprillana continuous state, by the would be raised on the late of Aprillana continuous state, by the way. In a should certain himself the state of sings would be raised on the late of Aprillana continuity of parts a general imastry.

In our capital, too, the excitement occasioned by the close of the Poblesse, in gradually cooling down. The contract passed continued to the contract the contract the contract the contract to the contract the contract to the contract the contract the contract the contract to the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract to the contract the contract to the contract the contract the contract to the contract the contract to the contract the contract to the contract the contract the contract to the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract to the contract the co

men in the sortie.

RUSSELL'S OFTERON OF ME. REWARD AND EUROST OF LORD

Although Mr. Seward is described to be semewhat uncasy on the score of intervontion, the relations between
the State Repartment and the British Legation are more
casy than tittey have been for some time past, even beforce the Trent affair, and the American Ministor expresses
a regard for Great Britain which is inconsistent with the
opinions perhaps so erroneously attributed to himFor myself, I must say that, having had several opportunities of hearing Mr. Saward speak of Great
Britain, it struck me that at the bottom of his
neart there was a profound respect for the tradictions, literature and power of England, mingled
with a disposition to regard centrain of her inatitutions as
deplorable weaknesses, and that, next to the favor of his
own countrymen, he coveted the notice of England,
would attract it, if it could be done in no other way, by
a slap in the face. The letter in which he has renounced
all claim to the Presidency has produced no impression;
but I believe that if Mr. Saward were in that office, he
would be less bostile to Great Britain than many of his
brother politicians, though he would not healtate to encounter say risk except that of war a Fourtmen's in defending a poit syllogism or expressing a political peradox in a
neatly rounded sentence. It is simost alarming to see
that the American papers are beginning to praise Lord
Lyons. To some which have no sense or shame,
decemy or justice, thereg is a nice appreciation of
profit and loss, and in the lace of the published correspondance they dare not deny to the Minister they had
villified and abused the credit of fafrance, moderation,
candor and a sincore desire to maintain poaceable relations, exhibited at the very time when they were acquaing him of violence, passion, partisanship and secession
proclivities, and shouting out for his dismissal a fa
Crampton. If it were worth while, an amusing collection
of scrapa could be printed in relation to Lord Lyons du

It may be a comforting fact to know that thousands of these volunteers are tired of the war already, and the demands for furioughs and discharges weary out the generals of some divisions. One of these generals said, a short time ago, that he was sure two-thirds of his men would eagerly return to civil his the moment the war was over. The weather is still very stormy and unsettled. The Verment, old 120, filled with stores, is reported to be disabled at sea. Steamers have been sent to better. The new United States man-of-war Pensacola has struck on Carysfort Reef, and will probably be useless.

The American Arrests at Tangler.
THE UNION PLEET AT ALGEGIEAS—SHIPMENT OF
THE PRISONERS POR BOSTON.
[From the London Times, March 20.]
The American federal corvette Tusaarors, Commander Graven; stoams sloop Kearages, Commander C. Pickering, and sailing ship Ino were (March 18) lying in the roadstead of Algeoires.
The Confederate stoamer Sumter, Captain Sommes, remained at Gibraltar.
The Kearages arrived at Gibraltar from America, Madeirs and Cadiz, on the afternoon of the 8th, and went
across to Algeoires the same afternoon.
The ino had taken the two American gentlemen seized
at Tangler to Cadix, where they were transferred to the
American merchant ship Harvest home, which sailed
aimest immediately afterwards for Boston, and the Inoreturned to Algesiras. It was said that the prisoners
were kept in irous.
[From the Gibraltar Chronicle, March 11.]

the war in the remote border districts, which are far removed from the knowledge or control of the contral authorities. But aron and bridge and stammer burning are not uncommon in the interior States. It was with dimouity that the people of Neabville prevented the Texans burning their beautiful city burner they retreated.

WHAT THE VEXON SERVINGERY AT THE NO. IN MILES.

Meetings or costen planters have been held, without the proposed some view, it is said, to an organized incondition over the contral time of the prevent of th Christian, seeing that, under the article we have quoted, it does not appear that those authorities have the right to enter upon the quastion of the Consul's competency to arrest before granting him the assistance of the armed force. The course actually pursued by the Monte of Mooriah Minister therefore appears to have been the right one. The senistance of Mooriah soliciers was given upon the Consul's requisition, but when, upon investigation, it was found that he had exceeded his jurisdiction, the Minister demanded the release of the prisoners, and only permitted their embarkation on board an American ship of war after the Consul had threatened to article his fing and leave the country in case of refusal. Then the Mooriah Minister yielded, fearing the responsibility of involving the Sultan in another war. The whole adair is but another version of the old story—the might of the strong overriding the right of the weak. Morocco is an independent State, becoming every year, from the importance of its productions, more closely connected with the European system. Christien Powers by their treatier recognized as a Soverign State, and it therefore possesses all the rights of one. The right involved in the present question is very clearly defined by the writers on international law; by none more closely connected with American suithority, Wheaton, who says:—

No sovereign State is bound, unless by special compact, to deliver up persons, whether its own ambjects or foreigners, charged with, or convided of, crimes in another country, upon the demand of a foreign State, or its officer up persons, whether its own subjects or foreigners, charged with, or convided of, crimes in another country, upon the demand of a foreign State, or its officer or just life.

charged with or convicted of, crimes in another country, upon the demand of a foreign State, or its officer of justice.

The Sultan has chosen by compact to code certain of his soveroign rights, in order that obristians residing in his dominions may only the milder laws of their own country and not be subject to the rough and summary processes of Mahounedan justice. This surely should obtain for him greater respect for the covereign rights he retains. On this ground we believe that the United States government will disprove the set of their Consul, it is clear, besides, that this is a question which concerns not cally the United States and Merocoo, but all the Christian States the have tractices with the latter. Under the favored nation clause, all only the same rights, immunities and privileges. The United States cannot, therefore, push her jurisdiction in Morocco beyond the limits of the others. But since the schure of political offenders in the territory of the Sultan, against his will, would be a manifest political in the flatter who guide European governments will commit the flagrant political immorability of exterting the Sultan's consent to such secures, mercly because he is weak and unable to resist. Will the United States, then, claim a juricalitical from cattering? We have no right to think at, and it seems more probable that the act of the United States agant at Tangler will not be ratified by his government.

be continued for another year. The Confederate States know this well.

We now know that the capital of Tenness, and that Governer Harris has disbunded the mitint of the State. Nashville is an important acquisition to the factoral Governer Harris has disbunded the mitint of the State. Nashville is an important acquisition to the factoral confederacy, but there are still sleven States to submit. We know that Virginia and the two Carolinas are threatened. The navy of the Union has sen'ed the seaports, and the federal troops have gained some successe in Missouri and Arkanace; but they are not commettely masters of those States nor of Kentneky. In admitting that they have succeeded in driving into the South the armies which defend those States, it is plain that they must leave a sufficiently important force to restrain the population, and it still remains to conquer deorgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississipi and Taxas. There must be a squadron of sufficient strength to blockade the coasts to the far west limits of the Gulf of Mexico. What will the faleral government stay to the Foncers of Europe on that day when, thooking the fourth civiles of the Teany of Paris, they shall place the faderal government under the neastly of proving an effective blockade or to sufer neutral vasils to onle freely into the Southern portai? In such a case, according to the rights of nations, the seizure of a vessel would become an act of hostility against the nation whose das it carried. * * The strategic situation is also very grave, but it is not absolutely hopeless. Masters of the other part being indispensable to keep the territory a roady conquered, and to maintain communication. They will have to traverse wast countries, onders a burning climate, and tight frequently at points where their navy cannot come to their assistance. To these difficulties we may add the embarrassment of a financial crisis. The Northern States have vally apposable to foreign capitals; they have been unable to inspire any condicance abroad; and at pres ntinued for another year. The Confederate States

Free Trade in France.

PFECT OF THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH ENGLAND ON HOME MANUFACTURES—OFFINIONS OF THE WORKINGNEN ON THE AMERICAN CRISIS AND BRITISH

WORKINGMEN ON THE AMERICAN CRISIS AND BRITISH IMPORTATIONS.
[Faris (March 17) correspondence of London Post.] The financial debate in the legislative chambers has been suspended, as it was agreed not to vote the main budget until the extraordinary budget shall have been placed on the table of the house. M. Fould expacts to give this document publicity about Saturday next. I now add a few speeches in the last sitting of the Chambers, which bear on the commercial treaty. Paragraph eleven is as follows, and came under discussion yesterday.

the depressed state of instarty in France was caused by the American crisis. He bought that suffering our rother to durished to the treaty of commerce. When the singerican crisis by an, in 1857, England suffered greatly, but France dud not, for she then had a merce toot. The operatives were then everywhere in full employ, which had not been the case since the treaty of commerce came into operation, and the State had been obliged to grant for their robe, 160,000. In 1861, two millions in 1852, and more would probably be required. Let them observe the operation, and the strength of the England by the treaty. Mr. Gladdone stated that if the English exports to America had declared three millions starting, it was partially compensated by an increase of two millions in the caposts. O France. Mr. Barder stated at Manchester, last January, that cortain towns in England would have suffered great distress if the treaty with France had not enabled them to export whither two thirds of what they formerly sent to America. In was clear that in this point of view France had suffered more from the American crisis than England Rod. He would read a passage from the English reports which required some explanation, as the official figures therein given differed so widely from the French returns, and he nad no doubt M. Baroche—Kspecially as you have not given me any previous intimation of your intention. I should be emplayed to the sufficient of the mental behalf be adapted to the neighn for which they are mended for it is rarely or selection found that they are neared for it is rarely or selection found that they are neared for it is experienced at the property of the production of a ricol neared or an ation are quitable to a received for the production of a ricol neared or an also some words spoken by Napoleon III., condemning the lowering of tarifist that gave protection against foreign competition. He charged the growpingon grith advantage to thirty per cent guaranteed to French industry in the report been lowered to ten, and is some cases over to three or four per cent? Had the state of the finances, as revealed by M. Fould, been known earlier, the treats of commerce would never have been signed. We come, said the speaker, in our distress to beg you to maintain intact the rag of protection that still sovers our industries. You have been very courtsons to the English, then conton houses at the frontier admit daily accused to the finances are resulted to the national industry. You have been very courtsons to the English, then conton houses at the frontier admit daily accused the conservatoire, and received from Carol leading the conton houses at the frontier admit daily accused to the content of the con have no right to think so, and it beens more probable that the act of the Cuited States agent at Tengler will not be ratified by his government. Supplementations are also some words spoken by node on His Condemning while the American conflict was being spoken of, M. Cained Rogniat gave expression to some generous ideas in favor of the laboring cleanse who are so seriously injured by the American orisis. The war which is now denolating the United States has caused as stoppage of business to the extent of nearly two hundred millions. M. Caines Rogniat gave expression to some generous ideas in Foundation of the categories of the government cannot supply the absence of an omoto active livinity and the librality of the government cannot supply the absence of a foundation of the categories of the substitution of the categories of the categories of the substitution of the categories of the substitution of the categories of

Normandy. But it is as well to inform you that you not get there the reception that a bladen got on the Britis soil. (Confused murmura.) The ha worship member concluded by again urging the necessity of appointing a committee of inquiry.

mitte of inquiry.

The Iron-Armored Fleet of Employer. QUICLE GRESS ON THE RESISTANCE.

From the London Times, March 14-1

The Defence, 18, sersw, iron frigate, Capt. R. A. Prell, C. B., weighed her anchor at Spithead at haif peight A. M. yesterday, to make her second trial of spati the measured mile in Stokes Bay. Capt. H. Brehead, of her Majesty's ship Asia, and commanding raserves at the port, had charge of the triat; Mr. Jos actival as pilot; the machinery was under the care of G. Murdoch, impector of machinery affoat, and Mr. Joseph an

The Fashionable World in France, CARNIVAL BALLS AT COURT—ENGLAND'S REVENGE OF THE MARQUIS DE BOISSY.

[Paris (March 6) correspondence of the London Post.]

The end of the carnival is generally the signal for the fashionable world no longer to hold sway ever its varies. Balls and baques still take pluce, but upon a diminished scale. The church is througed instead of the assembly room; and for the next six weeks there will but little of the gayety so dear to the heart of the Paristan. The opening of the scason was dull, and few auticipated the varied anusements which have taken place. There seems to have been, towards the close, an anxious desire on the part of the great leaders of fashion to make up for the apparant backwardness of those who generally exercise their hospitality.

The court has been splendid. Five balls on a grand scale; three on a limited one, and numerous bacquets have successed each other with great rapidity.

watched over by at least one of the recognized press

AMERICAN CONCERTS AND RECEPTIONS.
[Paris (March 6) correspondence of London Post.]
Some concerts are to take place at the Tuileries, and secred muste will be more especially cultivated. The Endish and Americans will not discontinue their amusements excepting on Wednesdays and Fridays. An American lady, together with a Spanish friend, Mrs. Barnes and Malama Ixora, collected a number of American and Spanish fashionables on Monday Last, in a botel fitted with more than usual magnificence, considering that their stay here is but short. Their saloens, adorned with rich quantings, and decorated in the style of Louis XV., produced a very grand effect.

A FULL DERSE REVOLUTION—TREMENDOUS AGITATION AGAINST WHITE CHOKERS.

A FULL DEESE REVOLUTION—TREMENDOUS AGITATION AGAINST WHITE CHOKERS.

The Paris Sport, of March 7, which is the journal patronized by the clubs and by young France, aunounces
the immediate extinction of the white neckeleth—it is
singularly bitter against this admitted portion of the
dress toilet. It seems that the young men of fashion will
not go to parties where this part of the contume is indispensable, and many of the patronesses of high circles
have given in to the decision. It appears that a lady of
high distinction, who has the reputation of making the
most elegant courtsey in Europe after the Queen Victoria,
excited the risible faculties of one of the most aristocratic
ausomblies by offering a most gracious specimen of her
talent to the white-necked butler, whom she mistock for
the master of the house. Our fashionable journal dwells
upon this contretemps as quite a sufficient reason for the
abandonment of the detestable white, and the substitution of rote or pink silk.

The Invasion of Mexico.

The Invasion of Mexico.

FRANCE ASSUMING THE LEAD.

(From the Paris Patrie, March 20.)

Some journals announce that a plan for an arrangement has been negotiated and decided upon by the allied commanders in Mexico, and been sent to Juares. We believe they are able to state that this news is incorrect. Nething will be determined until the arrival of Gen. Lorendiz, who carries with him formal instructions in conformity with the programme marked out by the British generalment.

vernment.

(From Gallenani's Messenger, March 20.)

M. de la Fuente, Mexican Minister Planipotentia

Parie, has taken his departure, having confided the
of hiscountrymen to the Peruvian Minister.